

marginal line of the left side being convex outwards, and presenting some osseous enlargements at the terminations of the transverse processes, especially posteriorly. There is no abnormality of the right hand moiety of this pelvis, and the bones of the limb on that side are in every way normal.

On the left side the skeleton of the limb is normal in every particular, as are all the lower portions of the pelvis, including the acetabulum, which latter affords a perfect articulation for the femur. Surmounting this perfect part, however, there is to be observed the larger portion of the left moiety of a second pelvis which presents various distortions and abnormalities, and these involve the upper parts of the pelvis below it. In the supernumerary bone the ilium is replaced by a tumorous osseous mass, in a direct line above the cotyloid cavity of the inferior pelvis. Backward and downward from this is the second acetabulum on this side, and in this cavity a perfect femur articulates. This is the femur of the *third leg*, and it has been, near its trochanter, completely fractured across, probably during the operation of skinning the specimen. Posterior to these parts in this duplicated structure we find the somewhat aborted hinder portion of the ilium; the large ischiadic foramen, which is complete, and the ischium, likewise complete. The pubic style, however, somewhat broadened, has fused throughout its entire length with the ischium of the pelvis below it, the anterior half of the line of fusion being distinctly indicated by a little ridge. Further than this the specimen offers nothing; but as it stands it is of considerable interest teratologically, while, as in nearly all of these cases, the most important parts have been thrown away. For instance, a careful description of the origin and insertion of the muscles in such a case as this would be a valuable contribution to our at present meager information on such points. This is likewise true of an even more important matter — the distribution of the added nerves, arteries, and veins in these structures, and the general physiology of the limb. On such points as these our literature and information is almost a blank record.

When a taxidermist gets such material, he considers it a wonderful departure from the ordinary, and that the chief thing to be preserved is the skinned specimen showing the supernumerary limb; on the other hand, a one-sided ornithomist rarely sees anything beyond the necessity of saving the skeleton of the specimen. The science of teratology demands more than this, and we should in the future see well to it that these demands are met.— R. W. SHUFELDT, *Washington, D. C.*

Notes from St. Marks, Fla. *Pelidna a. sakhalina*. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.— On May 19, 1919, about twenty of these birds were seen on the sand-flats back of our light-house. The summer plumage seemed complete, a broad, intensely black belly-patch standing out in contrast to the enclosing white as a piece of heavy plush. On May 26, a week later, another bunch of about the same number were seen on some flats, none of which showed more than streaks of black. No solid patch.

***Squatarola squatarola*. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER** — May 19, 1919,

two birds were seen near the lighthouse in brilliant summer attire. The back checkered black and white and a full black "chest protector." May 26 three birds were seen flying at the same locality, but exact condition of moult could not be determined.

Ereunetes mauri. WESTERN SANDPIPER.—About twenty small "peeps" were noted about the lighthouse June 11, 1919; of three collected two were *E. pusillus*, the other *E. mauri* in summer plumage. On June 24, 1913, two specimens of *E. mauri* were taken eight miles west of the lighthouse.

Himantopus mexicanus. BLACK-NECKED STILT.—Five of these birds were along the beach and on the flats near the lighthouse June 12, 1919.

Phaethon americanus. YELLOW-BILLED TROPIC-BIRD.—On May 25, 1919, one of the fishermen reported "The queerest looking bird I ever saw" — about the size and color of a common small Gull (meaning the Common Tern), with a pointed tail about eighteen inches long. While the record is open to question, the occurrence, with such a description from a reliable person, seems worthy of recording.—JOHN WILLIAMS, *St. Marks, Fla.*

Further Notes from Leon Co., Florida.—The four papers of Mr. R. W. Williams (see 'Auk,' 1904, p. 449; 1906, p. 153; 1907, p. 158; 1914, p. 494), separates of which he has most courteously forwarded me, are the standard on the birds of Leon County. In these papers 192 species are recorded, the subsequent capture of the Florida Bob-white ('Auk,' 1916, p. 329) making the total 193.

It was my good fortune to visit Leon County again last spring from March 23–27, and April 1–5. As usual I was for the most part on the shores of Lake Iamonia in the extreme northeastern corner of the county. It is this section that has been worked the least, and as might be expected further observations of interest were made, which are given below. The migration was late, no real flight taking place until April 3. As a matter of record dates are given wherever they are not mentioned by Williams, as a basis for future migration work.

Gavia immer. LOON.—Two birds seen on a small open lake about four miles east of Tallahassee on April 5. "Seen several times on the larger lakes." (Williams.)

194. **Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus.** FLORIDA CORMORANT.—Two birds seen March 26 on Lake Iamonia. The natives know this bird well, which they call the Nigger Goose, and distinguish it from the Water-turkey, which they say is very scarce. They claim that the Cormorant breeds on some islands at the southern end of the lake, arriving the end of March and leaving about the middle of November.

Lophodytes cucullatus. HOODED MERGANSER.—March 24 is the latest recorded date.

Marila collaris. RING-NECKED DUCK.—March 24 given as a record for the latest date.